

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1952.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## "POINT OF ORDER"

A Stirring Incident in the House of Representatives.

DOUBLE EXPLOSION HEARD

Loebenstein Arraigned—Two Big Men After Him at Once—Speaker—An Objection Withdrawn.

"Point of Order, Mr. Speaker?"

This was at the statehouse at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. Two men said it together. The first speaker or interrupter was Mr. Atkinson and Mr. L. L. McCandless, of the Representatives. They thus placed a dam in a flood of eloquence from Mr. Loebenstein, the



A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.  
(The High Forehead is Genuine).

living, moving anger and interrogation point from the wilds of Hilo, Hamakua and Puna, Mokuapu o Hawaii. "State what that point is." This was the order of Mr. Kaulukou, the Speaker, who was so startled by the double explosion that he did not take time to wait for the interpreter.

Of the point of order pair, Mr. Atkinson alone had remained standing. He hesitated a little, flushed a bit, was prompted by McCandless and then boldly declared right out in meeting that the gentleman whom he subsequently referred to as a royalist had "cast a reflection on the Constitution."

By this time, Mr. McCandless, Mr. Wilder and one or two others were grasping pamphlets containing the rules of order. Mr. Robinson was smiling. So was Mr. Pogue. Mr. Paris continued thinking. Minister Dumas had a quiet little laugh to himself as a variation from the monotony of his afternoon detail of guarding the Cabinet's reputation, rights and laurels in the House.

The Speaker had recovered. He had listened Wilcox inform the Zola of Hawaii that it would be necessary to have a copy of the offensive words uttered placed in writing or stated, before a ruling on the point of order could be made. Mr. Atkinson attempted to repeat the objectionable remarks.

The register cylinders of his phonograph are out of order and the effort at reproduction was a failure. Mr. Loebenstein demurred to the indictment as offered. The Speaker suggested writing. Mr. Atkinson asked Mr. Loebenstein to say the words again, but Mr. L. is too great a man to repeat and only winked the other eye at an acquaintance in the lobby. Before sitting down and taking his pen in hand, Mr. Atkinson said he had another point of order in reserve. Mr. Kaulukou said one count at a time was enough and looked as though he wanted to add "when a word plague like Loebenstein is under consideration." Then Mr. Atkinson began to write and for a second or two nothing could be heard in the compound but the crackling of the burning thoughts and the whirr of the wheels in the mental machinery of the House. The wheels were still offing.

The bland and irrepressible Loebenstein wanted to know if he would be allowed to continue his lecture while the unofficial stenographer was at work. The Speaker voted no. Loebenstein sat down, with the mystery of whether or no he takes himself seriously still unsolved. Also the mystery whether he has the hide of a man or an elephant. Also the mystery of whether he is a royalist or only a false alarm and if not, why not?

Now stands erect and firm.

The earnest Zola of Hawaii.

And all expect the tide to turn.

And boils to rain from sky.

But Mr. Zola had a second thought.

He delayed the crushing of the Shrew.

In the wisdom his massive brain had wrought.

His point of order he withdrew.

for the first time in the history of the House so far on the winning side. In honor of the event he will give a luncheon at his home in Hilo next Christmas, to which the public of Honolulu generally, including the editors of the Advertiser and Star, is invited. The writer of this chapter of Hawaiian history has enjoyed the hospitality of the Loebenstein household at Hilo and gladly guarantees the same.

"But what had Loebenstein done to them?" Oh, yes. He said just what a lot of pie-faced and otherwise featured agitators have been saying for a long time. Most people don't mind it, because it's really only an appeal to prejudice by ignoring the requirements of expediency and good intent and the sacred necessity of taking the bull by the horns when the animal can best be handled in that manner. Mr. Atkinson does not like the music because it's in discord from his organ. Mr. McCandless don't like it because he's a business man who don't like to waste words. Mr. McCandless will become reconciled to times like those in the Loebenstein repertoire as his career as a publicist progresses. Loebenstein, in the groove along which his stupendous logic grates and squeaks and swells and narrows and jumps the track and gets back again the wrong way, had asserted that the Constitution was open to amendment for the reason that the convention which built it was composed of a number of men who were self elected and of a number of others who had been chosen by a minority. Of course Mr. Loebenstein could not state that from his forensic album so clearly or in so few words if he was to die for failure, but that's what he tried to say.

And the whole comedy was made still more comical when Loebenstein secured the right of way again. He started out: "Now, Mr. Speaker, as I said before, I will repeat—" and then he said something altogether different from what he had said before.

## BENEVOLENCE.

A Somewhat Brief But Strong Lecture On Giving.

The following quotation was printed at the end of the Central Union Church Order of Evening Service for last Sunday:

"Property is opportunity. Offering is spiritual expression. Giving is worship, the testimony of sincere and willing service to God. It is the manifestation of aspiration. It is the channel of soul life. The church treasury is a thermometer recording the warmth of the church's life and measure of its love. The apostle says: 'Our citizenship is in heaven.' Christ declared, 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.' 'A man usually pays taxes where his citizenship and his treasure are. If he does not pay any, we conclude he has nothing to pay on.' The collection-plate records the truest expression of the worshiper's sincerity and interest. We invest in what we believe in. Money may be transmuted into morals, intelligence and character. We may put our money into forces that are immortal, but all the mightier on that account. To do good with it is to invest in immortality. Material investments yield spiritual dividends. Our offering, as well as the song or the prayer, is an index of the quality and quantity of our devotion. And it is not so much large giving as constant and systematic giving that tells the story. Spasms are as unhealthy in religion as anywhere else. We need giving on principle, not on emotion. The widow's mite was not drawn out of her scanty store by a pathetic story. It was the work of habit and conscience. It is the mites the church treasury needs. Many littles amount to much. Many nothings amount to nothing at all."

JOHN J. LENNOR.

Death of a Printer Well Known In Honolulu.

"Died on December 13, 1897, suddenly, from pneumonia, at his residence, 26 Westborne Road, Penarth, South Wales, Great Britain, John James, younger son of the Rev. W. M. Lennor. Sadly missed by his sorrowing wife and relatives. American papers please copy."

The above notice was received at the office of this paper by the last British mail. Mr. Lennor resided in Honolulu for several years and was foreman of the Gazette printing office. He will be remembered also as one of the choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral of this city. After leaving this city he returned to Cardiff, England, where in partnership with his brother, he established a large and successful printing and publishing business, the fruits of which he did not live to enjoy. His many friends in Honolulu will regret to learn of his death in the prime of life, and extend to his widow and relatives their sincere condolences.

The S. S. Zealandia of the Oceanic line will depart from Honolulu at noon hereafter instead of at 4 p. m. She leaves next the day after tomorrow.

## NO REPORT YET

Administration Has Not Decided on Line of Action.

PREPARED TO MEET ANY RESULT

No Other Step Likely Than Demand From Spain of Indemnification for Loss of Maine.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent wires: Although the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry chosen to investigate the causes of the disaster to the Maine is expected to reach the city some day next week, absolutely no foundation exists for the statement that the board's conclusions have been forwarded in advance to Washington or have come to the official or unofficial knowledge of the President and his advisers. Until the report is received and duly considered, of course, the Administration will not decide on any definite plan of action. Meanwhile the multifarious programs invented for the President may be dismissed as based on nothing more than conjecture.

It may be said that the Administration is prepared to meet any state of facts which may be disclosed by the board's report, and if any responsibility for the Maine's loss is fixed on Spain, a demand will be made at once for a disavowal and reparation. But no other step than a diplomatic insistence on indemnification for the loss of the Maine is likely to be made necessary by the board of inquiry's report, and that only in case the investigation discloses a contributory cause of the disaster some distinct and culpable negligence on the part of the Spanish authorities in Havana.

The wider problem of restoring peace and order in Cuba will probably not be dealt with by the President in connection with the program, whatever it may be, to be followed as the result of the board of inquiry's findings.

Secretary Long, when asked regarding the reiterated reports that the court of inquiry or some of its members had made known to the Government the tenor of the report on the explosion of the Maine, said all such rumors were untrue. He had obtained no information whatever bearing on the report of the court or the cause of the explosion before the report comes, which may be next week.

Secretary Alger today referred to the sensational publications in similar strain to the effect that, so far as he was concerned, he had no intimation of what the court's report would be, or of the character of its findings. Coming from such authorities, both of who have the highest reputation for perfect frankness and unquestioned veracity, there seems little ground for placing any reliance on the alleged news which appears from day to day to the effect that an official forecast of the board's report has been in the possession of the Administration for several days, and that the \$50,000,000 appropriation was induced by that fact.

## A BIG APPROPRIATION.

House Votes \$50,000,000 for National Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives today responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands \$50,000,000, to be expended at his discretion for the national defense. Party lines were swept away and with a unanimous voice Congress voted its confidence in the Administration. Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country.

Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes, only in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a Representative.

The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—aye 311, none—has seldom been paralleled in the House.

## PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

Not Expecting War But Getting Thoroughly Prepared.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A Tribune Washington special says: Popular satisfaction at the prompt and overwhelming ratification by Congress of the President's program of preparation for possible national emergencies has been greatly heightened by assurances of sympathy with the American policy received within the last few days by the Administration from the governments of all but two of the leading nations of the world. Of all the countries sounded on the question of possible American intervention in Cuba only two, Germany and Austria-Hungary, have declined to commit themselves in ad-

vance to approval of the general attitude outlined by the United States. The certainty of unified sentiment at home and of wide spread moral support abroad should war come as a result of further friction between Spain and this country has given a buoyancy and confidence to public feeling which have done far already to allay the anxieties and excitements of the last four days.

The Administration continues, however, to push with all possible energy the work of putting the military and naval services on an effective footing. Negotiations for war material, both here and in Europe, are being pressed, and plans are reaching completion for arming, manning and fitting for immediate use the auxiliary fleet of ocean liners.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders were issued at the War Department for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston on the Gulf.

## MONTGOMERY IN HAVANA.

Is Anchored Near the Wreck of the Maine.

HAVANA, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here at 9:35 a. m. today. After firing the usual salute and being saluted in return, the Montgomery was moored in the principal harbor near the wreck of the Maine, and in the center of a circle of Spanish ships.

Captain Sigsbee, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright and Ensign Powelson will occupy quarters on the Montgomery, as the Fern left Havana this afternoon. The Montgomery is as trim and neat as possible. Nobody is allowed on board without permission, but nobody is excluded if business or courtesy demands the visit.

## Dastardly, If True.

The Call, under date of March 12, publishes the following from Washington: The report of the Court of Inquiry investigating the Maine disaster will contain the following statements: "The disaster in Havana harbor was due to the explosion of a submarine mine. This mine was planted by officials of the Spanish Government and exploded by Spanish officials in Havana. The Maine was purposely moved to the vicinity of this mine, and the explosion was evidently timed when the Maine should, through the influence of the wind and tide, lay directly over it. Traces of the submarine mine were discovered by the court and previous to the explosion by Lieutenant Jenkins, who was killed by the explosions."

## The Philippine Uprising.

LONDON, March 11.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say that there is little doubt that the prospects of trouble between Spain and the United States caused the rebellion in the Philippine Islands to break out again, and increased the fierceness of the insurgents, who, it is declared, have captured Atarri and Camarag, important towns connected with Manila by railroad.

## Successor to de Lome.

NEW YORK, March 9.—On board the German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived today from Gibraltar, was Senor Polo de Bernabe, Spanish Minister to the United States, who was sent here to succeed Senor Dupuy de Lome.

MADRID, March 11.—Further reinforcements of troops have sailed from Santander for Cuba.

## From Minister Hatch.

A quite lengthy dispatch was received by the Government per the Doric from Minister Hatch, at Washington. Mr. Hatch gives practically the newspaper accounts of delay with the treaty on account of the excitement incident to the prospects of a truce with Spain. The Minister mentions that one of the assumptions of the situation is that in case of a declaration of war, these Islands would be made a base of supplies by the United States fleets operating in the Pacific.

## Mr. Castle Better.

In private letters received by the Aorangi it was learned that the health of Secretary James B. Castle of the Hawaiian Legation is very much improved. He was to have returned to Washington from Winchendon, Mass., during the first week in March.

## Klondike Kidding.

The following outrage on paper has been sent to the New London Day office: "Say, Juneau, Yukon dig gold in Alaska when weather is cold enough to Chilcat? Dyea see?" Alaskan you understand this?

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Luverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## STILL IN BALANCE

Treaty Consideration Further Postponed.

SENATOR BACON ASKED A DELAY

Scrymser Cable Bill Recommended in Committee—May Be Speedy Disposition.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Davis today made an effort to have the Hawaiian treaty considered, but Senator Bacon, who had been expected to speak, asked for further time. The matter was postponed until next week.

## ANXIOUS FOR A TEST VOTE.

Hawaiian Annexation Treaty Discussed in Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A test vote on the Hawaiian annexation treaty is desired by friends of the Islands in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and as a result of a meeting of that body today it now seems probable that soon after the return of Senator White from California the Bacon amendment submitting the result to a vote of the people of the Islands will be made a medium for taking the sense of the Senate. In case the test shows that there is no hope of securing the fifty-nine or sixty votes necessary to put the treaty through a resort will be had to a joint resolution. While the debate in the committee was long and several members urged strongly their plan of immediate action by bill or resolution, Chairman Davis' position was finally upheld by the committee.

## Wish a Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Hawaiian treaty will be pressed to a test vote at once. This was disclosed today, when Senator Davis decided to call up the Bacon amendment in executive session. That nothing was done sprang from the fact that Bacon was not ready to discuss his plan to have the native Hawaiians vote on the question of annexation. There will be executive sessions from this time on, and the friends of the treaty will press for a test vote.

## FAVOR A CABLE.

House Recommends Passage of the Scrymser Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with but two dissenting votes, today decided to recommend the passage of the Scrymser Pacific cable bill, and delegated to Congressman Bennett of New York the task of writing a favorable report to the House. It was a long hearing, which was productive of this result, and there was an element of emergency in the matter. A statement was made to the committee that work on the cable could be begun within a few weeks after the bill was signed and that it could be put in working order by the 1st of October next under ordinary conditions.

With the stress of war preparations on hand, it was believed that communication with the Islands by wire could be made by the middle of summer, and with this fact uppermost in their minds, many of the committee voted for the bill. "The bill is amended in a few particulars, but the amendments affect only some of the minor ends of preparations. One of these makes the guarantee \$25,000, and it must be deposited within 15 days after the signing of the bill. There was an opinion expressed in the committee that in case of hostilities any means of communicating with our Asiatic squadron, which would make the time seven days less than at present, which would be the case if the island cable could be utilized, would be of immense advantage."

## AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Plan to Get Congress Out of Way as Soon as Possible.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The aim now is to get Congress out of the way as quickly as possible, so that the Cuban question can be settled during the summer by the President. Speaker Reed wants an early adjournment. He desires to go to Europe in May. As a matter of fact, Congress could adjourn in a week with all the necessary work done.

There will be no river and harbor bill. The House Committee voted today to not report the bill. Ten appropriation bills have already passed and some are in the conference committee over amendments. Only two appropriation bills remain to be passed—the naval appropriation bill and the general deficiency bill.

It is argued that with Congress adjourned another element of danger